Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1809. [No. 2446.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation thu prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Juft Publiſhed,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joſeph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rouſett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Aſſortment as uſual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Juſt Publiſhed,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Juſt Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

JUST RECEIVED
By the Subscriber,
A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.
March 1.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Craft
NELLY,
Burthen about 26 tons, now in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.
March 20. d

For Freight or Charter,
The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Maſter;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.
AND

SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.
Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

FOR FREIGHT,
The substantial and fast sailing
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 2500 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle,
Who have for sale, afloat,
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries. *Alſo, just landed,*
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermacæti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do. Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. d

5000 Bushels St. Ubes Salt,
for sale on reasonable terms if taken away in a few days. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell,
or
Daniel M'Clean.
March 24. *dtf*

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogſheads and 30 barrels first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Limington Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.
Msy 16. tf

Elaſtic Three-ſlit Metallic Pens,
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.
Alſo,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

FOR SALE,
4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and 150 sacks Liverpool SALT.

Newton Keene.
March 27.

Now Landing,
From Schooner Good Intent, Captain Baxter, from Boston, and for sale,
40 tons Plaister Paris,
120 casks Thomastown Lime,
500 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
10 barrels No. 1, Boston Beef.
For terms, apply to

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
Hollands' Gin, French Brandy, Muscovado Sugars, Brown Soap in whole and half boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Boston Beef, Mackarell, Sheathing Paper, and a general assortment Shoes.
ALSO,
1000 bushels Ground Allum Salt.
March 27. eo6t

FOR SALE,
100 White Oak fish Barrels.

Anthony Dyer.
March 25. d 6t.

Clover Seed.

Ten casks of the very best quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by

John G. Ladd.
March 25.

Public Sale, of Furniture, &c.

On FRIDAY next, at half after 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold, at the dwelling house of the late Colonel *Robert T. Hooe*,
All the Houſhold and other Personal Property of the deceased—and immediately afterwards if the time will admit, or on the day following if otherwise, will be sold, at his farm on Hunting Creek—
All the Plantation Utenſils, together with two Horses, two Mules, and five Cows, and two stacks of well cured Hay.
ALSO,
The unexpired Leaſe of the said farm, containing between twenty and thirty acres, and having between six and seven years of time to come. There is an excellent orchard of choice fruits on this farm, a well disposed and productive garden, farm house, stables ad other improvements. Most of the ground is now in clover and timothy, and the whole has been manured.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaſter,
Executors.
March 25. dts

☞ The executors of Col. Hooe discover that many of his BOOKS are wanting, and several valuable works are thereby rendered unsaleable It is hoped that those gentlemen who may have of his books will be kind enough to return them before the day of sale.

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

☞ TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.

Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Eliſha C. Dick.
February 27.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the Freeman's Journal.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

We repeat that the possession of Madrid, by the hostile and hitherto triumphant army of Bonaparte, is not the conquest of Spain, nor even of the provinces of Old and New Castile. The latest bulletins are not replete with information of interesting nature to the amateurs of military science. Indeed that description of state papers, aside from their ridiculous exaggerations, always abound with petty and almost childish details. Evidently they are not the productions of a military mind. Perhaps it is not improbable, that, when the splendor of success shall have ceased to dazzle the eyes of those who behold the great events of the present time, and the powers of cool examination shall be called into exercise, the pretensions of *Napoleon* the Great to the character of the first *scientific* General of the Age, will be thought rather questionable. As General Bennigsen is said to have remarked, there is no variety, there is a perfect sameness in his operations. With him the *chef d'œuvre* of the military art is to *outflank* his enemy, which is little more than to overpower him by numbers. We speak of his recent campaigns only. His first operations in Italy were certainly wonderful. There he was opposed by far superior numbers, and whatever Fortune may have done for him his own talents must have powerfully contributed to his unexpected and unprecedented triumphs. It would be foolish to deny that he is a man of elevated genius. It would be no less absurd to say that he does not possess acquired abilities of uncommon eminence, as well military as political. Still we may be permitted to doubt whether he is possessed of the profound and perfect military science of a Hannibal, a Marlborough, a Frederick, or even a Moreau.

At Austerlitz and Jena, Napoleon could have found no difficulty in carrying into execution his favorite system of outflanking and getting upon the rear of the enemy.—In both those battles his numbers were decidedly superior, and he was not opposed by commanders of any considerable military skill. The battle of Austerlitz was called the battle of the Three Emperors, but two of the three were mere cyphers. The Austrian and Russian armies were dispirited and almost defeated before the contest commenced. At Jena he had no opponent, a victory over whom could add a new tinge of verdure to his laurels. The Duke of Brunswick was worn out with age, the King of Prussia was profoundly ignorant of the art of war, & the young Princes of Prussia were mere Hotspurs and *mad Anthonies.** In both those battles, all was ignorance indecision, presumption, on the one side;—all was knowledge, energy, calculation, on the other. Events could not have been different from what they were but by the aid of miracle. They might, indeed, have been in some measure, different, had the Emperor of the Gauls been opposed by the Arch Duke Charles and Bennigsen, instead of Emperors, Kings, Dukes, who scarcely knew the right of an army from its left, or its van from the rear.

These remarks are not intended to detract, in an illiberal manner, from the military merit of the Emperor Napoleon.—That merit is confessedly and most indisputably great. We may say of him, as Cicero said of Pompey, "So many and different wars, against such a variety of foes, not only carried on, but completely terminated by this one man, sufficiently proclaim, that there is no part of military knowledge in which he is not an accomplished master. Industry in business, intrepidity in danger, vigor in action, promptness in execution, prudence in council, all these qualities appear in greater lustre in him, than in almost all other generals."—As in the case of Pompey, so in that of Bonaparte, Italy is a witness *(testis est Italia)* and an immortal witness too, to his talents and his glory. France is a witness *(testis et Gallia)* nor as it was to the fame of Pompey, who, says Cicero, cut her armies to pieces to make a road for the Roman Legions into Spain, but it testifies to the mighty powers of that most mighty mind, which, with little bloodshed, and with no great labor, transformed 30 millions of furious republicans into the most abject sycophants of monarchy that modern times have produced. To make the parallel, as it respects the great military theatre of Europe (a vast *bloody arena* both in ancient and modern time) complete, we must apply to Bonaparte the remark of Cicero in relation to the campaigns of Pompey in Spain, although we regret even the appearance of applicableness in the case. *Testis est Hispania, quæ sæpisseme plurimos hosteis ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit.* "Spain is a witness, which has often beheld multitudes of our enemies overthrown and cut to pieces by this hero."†

It appears that it was at first the universal determination of the people to defend Madrid. The French undoubtedly exaggerate the numbers of the troops and armed peasantry, when they estimate both at sixty thousand. Thus they represented the army of Castanos, at the battle of Tudela, as consisting of forty-five thousand men, when it is probable that it did not exceed 25,000. Castanos states the French force at from 36 to forty thousand infantry and six or seven thousand cavalry. It is probable that the numbers on each side were nearly equal, but that the French were greatly superior in cavalry in which most important "sinew of war" the Spaniards are lamentably deficient, which renders it indispensable that they should *hug the mountains* as much as possible.—The patriots are deplorably unequal to their enemies in discipline, in cavalry, and above all in able commanders. Castanos is a general of much less ability than Blake. All accounts agree that his position at Tudela was an injudicious and unmilitary one. It is true that he had conquered Dupont, of whom Bonaparte speaks as an "incapable and base general," but there is no doubt that Dupont was completely *Burgoyned.* At Tudela, the French, by a vigorous charge at the point of the bayonet, penetrated one of the weak points in the Spanish line, in consequence of which a powerful force of cavalry rushed through the opening, fell upon the rear of the Spaniards, and threw all into confusion. The French, however, claimed only 3300 prisoners and 4000 killed, and the Spanish loss, of course, must have been from 1500 to 2000 of each. Castanos says that he repulsed the enemy upon the left, and while he was pursuing them, a division of the enemy penetrated through Tudela on the right, and took his pursuing troops in the rear. Why did he not content himself with repelling the enemy to his "olive grove on the left, whence he had descended with a tremendous fire," and instead of weakening his line by a partial pursuit, which is always a dangerous operation, why did he not strengthen and guard his right, and preserve, by restraining his left to the proper point, the line unbroken, so as to prevent the enemy from getting upon his rear, and in the most fatal manner too, thro' the centre of his whole army; for it is hardly to be supposed that the column of the enemy which is said to have penetrated the right, marched at its leisure along the rear of the centre, to attack the Spanish left which was in the pursuit of the heroes of the "olive grove"? Upon the whole, this must have been one of the strangest of all military operations. So far as we are able to judge, there must have been very great mismanagement on the Spanish side. It would appear from Fairburn's map that there are two places of the name of Tudela or Tudella, at no great distance from each other.—Tudela on the Ebro has an ancient but dilapidated castle. The battle was fought near the Ebro, for we are told that 4000 were killed or driven into that river. It appears by the English account that Tudela was the right and the advanced part of the position, and that the place is commanded by heights and is indefensible. Since writing the above, we have turned to the eleventh bulletin, of which we had but an indistinct recollection, and find that our idea that it must have been the centre of Castanos' line which was pierced by the French, was a correct one. "The duke of Montebello, (Lasnes) caused the *centre* to be pierced by the division of general Maurice Matthieu: the general of division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot thro' this opening, and enveloped, by a quarter wheel to the left, the whole right of the enemy." There seems to be a contradiction in the French and Spanish accounts, which, we are sorry to say, cannot be reconciled to the advantage of the latter. Castanos says that while his troops were pursuing the defeated enemy on the left, another column penetrated Tudela on the right, and fell upon the rear of the pursuers; of course the French column must have moved from the right to the left of the Spanish line, along the rear of the centre. How came the Spanish centre to suffer this movement to take place? It is possible, indeed, that it might have been fully occupied by an attack in front at the same moment. Gen. Castanos seems to talk as if he had no centre, or rather as if only one division of two or more of which the centre of his army was composed, was in the field of battle. He says that he ordered the army to fall back to a position extending from Tarragona to Tudela, the last point to be occupied by the troops of the army of Arragon, and *the fifth division of the centre*, which was in Caparossa. The Spanish army appears to have been formed in five divisions, each of which, if they were equal, must have contained 9,000 men, according to the French account, but we estimate them at only 5000. It does not appear whether the centre was formed in five sub-divisions, or whether the general, when speaking of the fifth division of the centre, means the fifth division of the army, forming a part of the centre.—The latter is the most likely. The French say that the Spanish army was formed in seven divisions, and state particularly, that "the Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which gen. Castanos commanded more especially, formed the left." The line from Tarracona (Tarragona, in the Spanish account, is a misprint, as that place is a seaport in Catalonia, about one hundred and fifty miles from the scene of action) to Tudela, must have been six or eight miles in extent, in an oblique direction along the line between the provinces of Navarre and Arragon, and, if the map be correct, as Tudela is on the right of the Ebro, the right wing of the Spanish army must have been intersected by that river. No disposition could be worse than this, and, if this were indeed the case, the French might well say that the disposition of the Spanish army was "absolutely bad," not less in reference to its being *intersected* instead of *flanked* by a large river (of which however no hint is given in the bulletin) than to its being commanded by the heights of Tudela, "and its left occupying a line of a league and a half." Every one knows that in the case of two armies fronting each other, the right of the one is opposite to the left of the other, and *vice versa*, like a man and his shadow in the mirror. The bulletin says that gen. Castanos commanded in person on the left, which appears to have been comparatively a strong and secure position, when it is evident that he ought to have been particularly attentive to his right, which was the most exposed & the least defensible. The bulletin is perfectly intelligible, but the Spanish account is not so. The former states that on the centre being penetrated, the cavalry passed the opening, and wheeling to the left, enveloped the Spanish right. But the Spanish account states that their left was at first successful, but upon the right (not the centre) being pierced, the French fell upon the rear of the pursuers (the Spanish left.) To do this they must have marched several miles, and, as we have already observed, passed the whole Spanish centre. This is almost inconceivable. The French statement is a very natural as a very clear one. It informs us further, that when the Spanish right was defeated, gen. Lagrange attacked the village of Cascante (or Calcante as it is in the map) where the line of Castanos was placed, which was soon defeated also. This again is consistent with the assertion that Castanos commanded in person on the left, for Cascante was on the left of the line, and at the very extreme point of it, at a great distance from Tudela. Castanos says nothing of being himself at Cascante, which he says was two hours march from the field of battle, but only that gen. Lapena was there, who was ordered to attack the right flank of the enemy (the Spanish left being opposed to the French right) and who drove them to Tudela (not a very likely story) when, being fired upon from the heights, he retreated back *to* Cascante, where he again defeated the enemy, who it seems followed him close in order to be defeated a second time, and then retreated *from* Cascante, and after gaining a third victory in his flight, arrived safely at the new head-quarters at Calatayud. On the whole we cannot but consider the French account as the most correct one, and if it be so, Castanos must have been completely out-generaled, if indeed he can be said to have displayed any generalship at all. It would rather appear that he was not present at the battle of Tudela, but only commanded in the skirmish at Cascante.

Calatayud, or Calatajud, to which place Castanos retroated, is in Arragon, between 30 and 40 miles south of Tudela, and nearly as far south-west of Saragossa. It is a considerable town, at the confluence of two small rivers Xalon and Xa[illegible], with a castle on a rock, and in the vicinity of a mountainous district, where the Spaniards can find a safe retreat, if approached by superior force. We cannot but fear, however, that they were taken by surprise. Castanos continued in command, by whom, since the battle of Tudela, we expect nothing great and glorious.

We commenced this article with intending to the examination of the operations of Madrid, but have inadvertently been led into a review of the battle of Tudela, and must reserve further observations for a future paper.

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* It is well known that General Wayne was commonly called "Mad Anthony" in our revolutionary war. Though ardent and even rash, he was, however, a commander of no ordinary talents.

† Gaul had her troops cut in pieces, for opposing Pompey's march into Spain. And Spain, *abounding in warlike nations*, headed by a general of distinguished reputation, was yet unable to resist the mighty conqueror.

DUNCAN.

NOTE.

Since closing the above article, we have noticed another instance of the correctness of the French Bulletin, which indeed appears to give a most minutely accurate account of the battle, so far as respected the *positions* of the armies. The Bulletin says that "the Arragonese were on the right." Castanos says it was a part of his general disposition that Tudela was "to be occupied by the troops of the army of Arragon." All the accounts agree that Tudela was occupied by the right wing of the Spanish army.

From the North American.

NON-INTERCOURSE LAW.

We publish the supplemental circular of the secretary of the treasury, revoking the most obnoxious part of the construction he had placed upon the non-intercourse law. The opinion is adhered to, that foreign vessels cannot carry away a purchased cargo; but it is now admitted, that they may clear for interdicted ports, without giving any security; still, if they clear for a port which is not interdicted, they must give security not to go to one that is. This is a proof, that either the law, or the construction placed upon it, is very absurd and preposterous. The consequence must be, that all foreign vessels will clear for interdicted ports, and go where they please afterwards. It is not therefore of any moment, since the distinction affects nothing but the form of clearing. This amelioration is however a great point gained for the justice of our country, in respect to foreign nations.

Knowing of no other means of construing the embargo laws, than by their clear & unambiguous letter and spirit; we cannot perceive how foreign vessels giving fourfold security can be debarred by the principles of the act from carrying away cargoes acquired here, whether of domestic produce or of foreign merchandize. The prohibition, as explained by the treasury, extends what was intended as a general interdiction of intercourse with two powers only, to a partial cessation of a customary trade with all others, viz. in their own vessels. This interpretation can be maintained only through the absurdity, of confining the cases in which foreign vessels are, as abovementioned, to give the fourfold security on their clearing for ports not prohibited, leaving them free to sail to an interdicted port without giving any. The truth is, this fourfold security is intended to prevent cargoes obtained here from being carried to interdicted ports, and ought not to be applied to any other circumstances. The misconstruction, as we conceive it to be, being persisted in, is the more to be regretted; as it may, and probably will, induce foreign governments to cripple our trade by a mutual prohibition to carry return cargoes.

We hope, that this part of the subject will undergo another revision, and that the only rational and just construction it admits, will be substituted by an effort of the same candor, which discarded the former mistake.

The next part of the circular correctly observes, that neither the granting nor refusing of a clearance to American vessels can oust the courts of justice from fixing the true application of the law to the condition of a port to which a voyage may be made, in conformity or contrary to a clearance granted. This is a very proper deference to judicial supremacy, which, should it be more uniformly cherished than it was under the last administration, will add not a little to the credit of the present. But are we to understand the secretary to mean, that after a voyage is sanctioned by granting a clearance, he will order a prosecution of an individual, whose mistake was common to the officers of the customs?

The reasons given for considering St. Domingo as a part of France, is very insufficient; viz. that it has not been acknowledged by any act of government. Independence is matter of fact, and may be complete without any formal acknowledgment. If a country be independent, it cannot be a colony of another, and we and all the world are bound to treat it as such.—Such were the principles maintained re-

specting our own separation from the British government. Our independence was complete in 1776, and the peace of 1773 added nothing to it but a cessation of arms. A greater insult could not be offered than to say our independence commenced from the latter epoch.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *March* 25.

Latest from Spain.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has received from his New York correspondents, very late news from Spain, by the arrival at N. York of the British brig George from Havanna.

Our correspondents enclose an extract of a letter from Havanna, and the Havanna Aurora extra of the *eighth of March*; their contents are below. It appears from these accounts, *to the 2d or 3d Feb*:

That Bonaparte, by intrigue and by hard fighting has gained considerable advantages at Madrid, etc.

That the Patriot army under Palafox, has gained, perhaps equal advantages in a bloody and hard fought battle at Saragossa, where the French Division under Marshal Moncey was completely routed.

The Spaniards are sorely oppressed, and many thousands have been murdered since the tyrant has invaded their country: the British auxiliaries have also suffered. But the blood-hounds of Gaul have paid full amount for their partial and occasional triumphs. Eighty-four thousand French prisoners at Cadiz! what strange bulletin accounts Bonaparte has given us! Can the most credulous believe the French account in its full extent?

"NEW YORK, March 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Havanna, March 8, 1809.

"By the British brig George, I have only time to send you an extra Gazette, containing the afflicting news of yesterday, by a vessel in 35 days from Cadiz. MORLA, governor of Cadiz, has proved traitor, and invited the French to Madrid, which place Bonaparte left on the 23d of December, to attack Romana's army; since which time nothing official had been received from the armies. The whole of the Spanish forces are drawing to a point, and hopes are entertained that they will surround and take Bonaparte.

"The Supreme Junta was at Seville, but it was expected they would remove to Cadiz in a few days.

"At Cadiz they had 84,000 French prisoners.

"The British have been roughly handled. One army is marching towards Corunna, from prudential motives; and the other towards the borders of Portugal.

"These movements indicate an expectation of the necessity of embarking at those points, to sail round to another more tenable.

"I do not like the information received, although many do, and believe that Spain will soon be cleared of the monster of Europe and his army. Indeed, I consider the news to be more afflicting to the cause of humanity than any which has before reached us."

TRANSLATIONS

From the Havanna Aurora, of March 8, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

SEVILLE, *Jan.* 27.

On the 30th December, died in this city, aged 81 years and 2 months, his excellency don Joseph Monnino, *count of Florida Blanca*, President of the Supreme Junta of the Kingdom, &c.

FROM SARAGOSSA.—On the 21st, in the morning, the columns of the enemy appeared on the heights which command Mount Torrero and the battery of Bonavista; at the same time two strong corps of infantry and cavalry advanced to the attack through the defiles on our left; whilst on our right they attacked with impetuosity the Casa Blanca and carried it. The battery of Bonavista, thus become flanked and a grade of the enemy setting fire to a magazine of powder it blew up; upon which the artillery retired to take another position and set fire to the bridge of America, this accident compelled our troops to retire within the redoubt of the Pelar situated at the head of the bridge de la Sherba, which they effected in good order. About midday seven columns of the enemy's infantry with a proportion of cavalry and a strong train of artillery shewed themselves coming round the Arabel, on the opposite side of the river. Our capt. general detached the brigadier, captain of the royal guards to take possession of this point, which he so well managed that he was able to sustain the hottest fire of the enemy for five hours. Don Manuel Velasco, colonel of artillery, pointed his guns so well and kept up so well directed a fire from the three batteries attacked by the French, that such was the havoc thus made, that this division of the enemy retreated in the greatest disorder; a corps of reserve then coming up, renewed the attack with great impetuosity, in which a partial but temporary advantage was gained over a portion of our troops.—Our general, accompanied by lieut. general Don Juan O'Neilly and field marshal Don Philip Santmarc, placed himself at the head of our broken line, and, sword in hand, rallied his troops, led them again to the attack; when, encouraged by the presence and undaunted valor of their chief, our troops rushed forward with an irresistible ardor, and gained a complete victory; in which the French were completely dispersed, leaving on the field and under the walls more than 4000 dead, and as many more taken prisoners, among whom were the grenadiers who fought so desperately. The field of battle afforded our troops immense booty, besides the most honorable triumph of war, the humiliation of those who came from the north.

This triumph, so honorable to this valiant city, has rendered it impreguable. It can only be taken when it wants arms to defend it; every house is a castle; each heart a strong fortress, and each battery a testimony of art, of talents and of valor.

[Here follows a list of the officers and corps who particularly distinguised themselves.]

Some skirmishing continued several days after the battle above, in the course of which many were killed and taken on both sides.

By latest accounts from Saragossa it appears that while the enemy has not altogether relinquished his designs on that brave city, the besieged feel confident of ultimate success, as all classes are inspired with unconquerable courage, relying on the protection of God, and the justice of their cause.

On the 22d December, the day after the unsuccessful attack, Marshal Moncey addressed the following letter to the Captain-General and Magistrates of Saragossa.

"SIRS,

"The city of Saragossa is now completely invested, and all communication with the country cut off. I can now employ against it all the means which are sanctioned by the laws of war. The 5th division of the grand army, under marshal Mortier, and the troops under my own command, are ready to renew the attack. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and thus preserved itself from the misfortunes which must have resulted from longer resistance. Should not Saragossa imitate the example of the capital, its total destruction is inevitable.

Marshal Mortier and myself indulge the hope that you will prevent the effusion of blood and the destruction of this beautiful city; so respectable for its population, its commerce and its wealth, by an immediate surrender; and thus entitle yourselves to the veneration and benedictions of its inhabitants.

Be assured, gentlemen, that every thing will be done, compatible with my honor and duty to the emperor, to ensure to you, and to the inhabitants the undisturbed enjoyment of peace and tranquility.

I propose to you by this flag of truce the appointment of commissioners to meet those whom I may authorise, to treat for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

With great consideration, &c.

MARSHAL MONCEY.

Head Quarters,
Torrere, Dec. 22, 1808.

ANSWER.

The general in chief of the army of reserve answers from Saragossa. This city cannot think of surrendering. Marshall M. may therefore observe the laws of war, and measure his strength with mine. I have open an uninterrupted communication with all parts of Spain, and have abundance of every thing. Sixty thousand brave men, whom I am proud of the honor to command who pant for battle, seeking no reward but honor and the deliverance of their country, forbid the listening to your proposal.

M. Moncey will immortalize himself if, by a strict observance of the laws of war, he can obtain a victory which no one here will suppose. My glory will not be less in having preserved this city, by the valour of our soldiers, opposed to a system of despicable oppression, unknown to the ancient marshals of France. Having sustained a siege of 61 days, the commander who fears not death nor privations, will not now, when his army by reinforcements equals in numbers their besiegers, shrink from the glorious task imposed upon them.

The blood of generous Spaniards so plenteously shed is as glorious to the cause of Spain as it is evincive of the ignomy and cruelty of those who would enslave them.

Marshall M. is assured that for 11,000,000 of people to be free it is sufficient to will it. Their enthusiasm and loyalty cannot be subdued. I would not willingly sacrifice the brave men whom I command; but there is not one of them who would not joyfully shed his blood in defence of the last inch of his beloved country.

Yesterday must have convinced your excellency that I might with equal propriety offer terms to your army, who will all perish under the walls of Saragossa, ere it surrenders.

The commander in chief cannot credit the account of the surrender of Madrid, unless indeed he were informed of the treachery which alone could have proved the destruction of the brave, united and loyal inhabitants of that Capital.

With respect I am,
Your Excellency's, &c.
El. GENERAL PALAFOX.

Head Quarters, Saragossa,
22d *Dec.* 1808.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Our readers will remember that previous to the sailing of the Fortuna, from Havanna, a dispatch vessel had just arrived there from Cadiz, which she left about the 1st February.

We learn that a later arrival from Havanna brings official advices to the Spanish consul at New York, received by the above vessel from Cadiz. They state that general Moncey had made an attack upon general Palafox at Saragossa, when a very sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in favor of the Spaniards; the French losing 8000 killed and wounded, and a great number of prisoners. The battle was fought on the 23d December.

The above particulars were written from New York on Thursday last, just as the mail was closing.

[*North American.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Generous Friends, Levering, N. York
Sundries—to different persons
Schr. Betsey, Hill, Maddox
Corn and Wheat—to the master
Tryall, Edelin, St. Mary's
Ditto—to Do.
Sloop Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk
Sundries—M. Miller & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr. Nightingale, Blueford, Norfolk
By Chas. I. Catlett
Louisa, Horseman, Norfolk
By N. Wattles & Co.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing under the firm of *Brown & Jolliffe* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm are solicited to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.

WM. H. BROWN.
WM. JOLLIFFE.

3d mo. 23th 3t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership subsisting between *Andrew Scholfield and L. & T. Cook* is dissolved by their mutual consent—all those indebted to the concern by open account are requested to call and settle the same, as it becomes necessary, in order to close the business immediately. Andrew Scholfield is fully and alone authorised to settle and receive the same.

Andrew Scholfield,
Leonard Cook,
Thomas Cook.

N. B. I shall keep and now have on hand a large and handsome assortment of all kinds of building LUMBER, viz. joist, small scantling, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Pailings, Locust and Cedar Posts, and a large quantity of best Stone Lime.

A. Scholfield.

March 28. d3t

FOR RENT,

The HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *John Horner*, jun. on Pitt-street, adjoining Colonel Simms's. To a good tenant all necessary repairs will be made.—For terms enquire of the Printer of the Gazette, in Alexandria, or *Thomas Meacher*, Washington.

March 28. law3t*

Negroes for Sale.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 20 years of age, a valuable house servant, and an active likely BOY, about 14 years old, both slaves for life, to be sold for cash.

Enquire at this Office.

March 28. 3t

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of May next, at the Court house of Prince William County,

A Tract of Land,

LYING near Dumfries, containing 140 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land in Dumfries, No. 81.

UPON a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the premises, for the payment of the purchase money, [excepting the costs and charges attending the sale, which will be required to be paid at the time of sale.] The above tract of land and lot having been escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia, for defect of heirs of a certain Francis Rice, dec'd, capable of holding the same.

Philip D. Dawe, *Escheator*
For Prince William County.

Dumfries, March 27——28. 2aw4w

N. B The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

Cleaning Streets.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That the subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for cleaning the streets for one year. The proposals to be in writing, and sealed, and handed in on or before the 28th instant.

JAMES M. McREA.

March 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

IN VESTRY,

RESOLVED, That the annual Rents of Pews in the Episcopal Church be continued as heretofore rated, and that the Church Wardens do let the same forthwith, reserving to the present proprietors of Pews the right of continuing as such, and of letting a part of their respective Pews to such and so many persons as they may choose, on their agreeing to be answerable for the whole of the rent, or for one half, if the Wardens shall let the remainder of the Pew to such person as shall be answerable for the other half of the annual rent, and the Wardens are directed in no case to take the engagement of more than two persons for the annual rent of one pew, and that the same be paid quarter yearly.

AGREEABLY to the above order the subscribers will atttend at the Episcopal Church, from 11 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o' clock, P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Signed,
WM. S. MOORE, } *Wardens.*
JNO. MUNCASTER, }

March 24 5t

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, March Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executors of *Robert Townshend Hooe*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Col. *Robt. T. Hooe*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of Sept. next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24h day of March, 1809.

John Muncaster,
James H. Hooe,
Executors.

March 25. 3taw8w

) lately
t, at the
R.
Watts.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alexander Henderson, jun. executed to Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court-House door in the town of Dumfries, the property therein specified. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, *Agent,*
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17. dts.

George-Town and Alexandria Turnpike Road.

THE Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress "Authorising the making of a Turnpike Road from Mason's Causeway to Alexandria," hereby give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, at William O'Neal's, near the West market, in the City of Washington, and at Caton's tavern, in Alexandria, and kept open from 10 o'clock, at noon until 4 o'clock, P. M.

John Mason,
David Wiley,
Henry Foxall,
John Cox,
John W. Bronaugh.

Georgetown, (Ca.) March 11. 2awt29th

The act of Congress authorises the subscription of two hundred shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each, at the time of subscription—the residue to be paid in instalments.

Those who would subscribe by an agent must use the following form.

I do hereby authorise and empower to subscribe for me in my name for shares of Georgetown and Alexandria Turnpike Stock, under the act of Congress "authorising the making of a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria."

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, andquarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 1. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibsons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

James Anderson.
March 23. co

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for ttock.
January 10. 2aw

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.
March 1.

☞ FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purshases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.
February 28. 3taw4w

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are e quested to furnish materials they will be f he first quality.
February 17. d3m

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.
March 3 d

TO RENT.

I WILL RENT for one year, or for a term of years, the HOUSE and STORE, at present occupied by Mr. *Joseph Mandeville*, situated at the corner of King and Fairfax, streets. Possession may be had on the 12th of May ensuing.

John Wise.
March 21. d3teo6t

SEINE ROPE.

THE ubscriber manufactures and has for ale, at s house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.
Februar 2. co

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
3	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $8 50.

R. GRAY.
Feb. 6.

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by

John G. Ladd,
March 17.

A NEW WORK,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book-Store, King-street Alexandria,

The private life of WASHINGTON,
With a great number of original anecdotes,
By M. L. WEEMS,
Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and, for fifteen years, the intimate of the grey-hair'd veterans of the last century, who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated CARLISLE, *Jan.* 19th, 1809.

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great You have combined, with great felicity, the *useful* and the *pleasant*: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With a sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistable. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of *character*, not on a *parade day*, but as independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that alone which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, your's,
H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

☞ Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

A NEW WORK.

THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss *Polly Middleton*, who after bestowing herself, with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drown'd by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Findley was executed, at Edgfield Court-House, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents.

Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

Criticism on this work by that celebrated American Historian, Dr. David Ramsay, S. C. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.

"No man can read this *pamphlet*, without having his *risible faculties* often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of *vice* and respect for *virtue* increased. The writer has the art of blending *instruction* with *amusement*. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsomeness of his manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness.

DAVID RAMSAY."

Charitable Marine Society Lottery:

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained $ 1,086
Former gain, 21,144

Total $ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.

Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.
Feb. 27.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Received and for Sale

By JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. King-street,

Lewis's Romantic Tales, 2 vols.
Lovers of La Vendee, or Revolutionary Tyranny, 2 vols.
The Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, an entirely new periodical work.
Weems's Life of Washington.
The Sonnets and Odes of Petrarch, translated miniature edition, with a most beautiful Type and Vignette.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Fox's History of the Reign of James 2d.
Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Cavalry.

ALSO,

Wise and Williamson's Steel Pens, and a general assortment of the best Stationary.
March 21. co3t

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1 *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars,*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Rolls Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.